

# OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR  
(Priority Air or Sea Route)

DISPATCH NO. KIMA-2197

**SECRET**

1 FEB 1956

TO : Chief of Base, Pullach  
FROM : Chief, ME  
Info: Chief of Station, Germany  
" " " " Base, Vienna

SUBJECT { GENERAL : Operational/CARE  
SPECIFIC : Traces on Hans Egon AMERIK

Ref: Pull 3030, KIMA 6193 NR

NR

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1. Headquarters files contain voluminous traces on AMERIK, who worked for KIMARK, Vienna from 1948 to December 1949, and was employed by GEBAL, Austria from an unspecified date (at least from early 1950) until June 1951. A summary of these traces is given below.

2. According to information furnished by AMERIK to KIMARK, he was born in Steinhilber, near Vienna, moved to Vienna at the age of six years, where he attended elementary school and Gymnasium. When he was 16 Belgium and worked for almost two years on a newspaper, the Belgian German News. In 1933 he returned to Vienna where he took part in the Volksbewegung, a Christian Socialist paper. In March 1934 he became a member of the Belvedere and took part in the suppression of the Nazi youth of that year. After this he worked for the Belvedere and the Nationalist Front. When the Nazis occupied Austria, he went into hiding, and fled illegally to Switzerland in the summer of 1938. Several months later he left for Shanghai as a correspondent for the Harbin Independent and the St. Gallen Postblatt. On his way to China he stopped in Belgium and was appointed correspondent of the French Independent Paper News. Shortly after his arrival in Shanghai war broke out; not being able to communicate with his papers, he obtained employment with the Yellow Press, a German language paper for European refugees in the Far East. Before the war with Japan broke out, the paper closed, whereupon AMERIK spent two years as manager of a bar in Shanghai. After the Japs occupied Shanghai he applied for permission to go to Belgium. In 1944 the permission was granted, but he was instructed to go by way of the Philippines. In Manila he was asked to report to a Japanese office where he was asked to work for the Japs gathering information about German and Swiss citizens. He sought advice from the Swiss consul, who suggested he pretend to be sick and delay the orders. Three months later the American air raids started, and the Japs no longer molested him. When the Americans arrived in Manila he went over the lines and was interned as an enemy alien by the

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828  
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U.S. Army from February 1945 to January 1946. Upon his release he returned to Shanghai where he worked as a civilian employee in the U.S. Army motor pool. In January 1947 he left Shanghai for Austria via an Indian transport. In March 1947 he became an officer for the Austrian press agent (APA). As of 1948 he was married to Joha Frisch and KURTIS (he had become divorced from his first wife, Betty KURTIS, in 1941.)

3. When AMERIK was first contacted by KURAK in mid-1947 he also had connections with a Soviet representative in Vienna, and with Arnold KILLER of the VZ.

4. In July 1948, one of AMERIK's informants was (a) Frank Frank who, according to several 1947 KURTIS reports, source OZAL, was engaged in intelligence activities for the Russians. KURAK never listed this name among, but concluded that the reports were not reliable.

5. In his work for KURAK, AMERIK was concerned principally with furnishing information on the Austrian Communist Party, (KRP), and in supplying KRP lists. In 1949 he became acquainted with Frank Frank, Frank Frank, Frank Frank, and in August 1949 KURTIS asked him to help get on a Soviet social basis, and in August 1949 KURTIS asked him to help in spreading Austrian citizenship for the Polish national. KRP should on KURTIS should him to be Polish. AMERIK kept up his friendly relations with KURTIS as a posing operation. As the time AMERIK (who thought KURTIS to be a Soviet agent) expressed the opinion that KURTIS may have been trying to recruit him or trying to recruit out his intelligence contacts.

6. As for the other intelligence contacts of this period and concerned, in 1949 subject became acquainted with Frank Frank and, at the same time, in Vienna, when subject said was an intelligence official. In the fall of 1949 subject reported that he had made the acquaintance of the Vienna representative of a European intelligence interest headed by the Prince of Monaco.

7. In December 1949 contact between KURAK and AMERIK was suspended, because of the case officer's absence from Vienna for a number of months. A few months later, a KURAK reader reported that AMERIK was working near the top city leaders than for KURAK or OZAL, interests, and suggested he be dropped. Actually, the KURAK case officer did not resume contact with AMERIK after he returned to Vienna; he continued in June 1951 that one of the reasons for terminating relations with subject was that the latter had a "tendency towards habits of displaying an intelligence lead and then taking after it like a bird dog without first clearing the matter. It is my opinion that the characteristic has caused

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8. LOR 3146 of 30 April 1951. Subject stated he had received a report and several pictures from another OGCAL source thru Inspector HAUERD. This source suggested HAUERD be eliminated as a cut-out and subject agreed.

9. LOR 3168 of 18 May 1951. Subject said that the Chief of the ARA had informed him that as a result of pressure from the STRO he was being forced to terminate subject's employment with the ARA. Subject's close connections to persons in the Consulate allegedly caused his dismissal.

10. LOR 3254, June 1951. An OGCAL source stated he had heard from an officer of the Wiener Arbeiterbund that subject had connections to the Soviet Element through his relatives, GREGG CALABRANIZ. Another source, an employee of the ARA, said she did not trust subject, and that she had once overheard the Chief of the ARA remark that subject had some work for the Soviets, but currently was working for FORTITUDE Intelligence. Still another source said that in a recent meeting with the STRO subject he was told by the latter that subject's activities were well known and that subject should not be trusted.

11. LOR 3263, June 1951. Attached to this report were VI reports which subject had submitted during May; he had received them from Steno Investigator HAUERD.

12. LOR 3268 of June 1951. OGCAL agent, in a talk with a source representative, mentioned to the latter that certain derogatory information about subject had come to his attention -- namely subject's connection to the Soviet element. The source said he had not heard anything of that nature, but that it would not surprise him if it were true.

13. LOR 3263 of 3 July 1951. OGCAL told subject they decided to enter contact with him for some time, using as an excuse that certain things had come to the attention of OGCAL indicating unusual interest on the part of the opposition in subject.

14. There were no known or Irish BUC or Leopold PRO. The only known or known BUC is in the form of a U.S. DE Classification memo dated 1951 on an individual of that name, then residing at Liebenbergstr. 85, Wels, Austria, and born 6 December 1916 in Freytag, Dugelsville. [

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# OFFICIAL DISPATCH

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DISPATCH NO. E-114-2197

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1 Feb 1956

704 : Chief of case, Prison

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Info: Chief of Station, Germany  
" " case, Vienna

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\_\_\_\_\_ Unit 4 : Operational/CART

2. Tapes on Reels L on AUGUST 1

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3. Headquarters files contain voluminous traces on ACHENIN, who worked for GLAMA, Vienna from 1940 to December 1944, and was employed by ODPAL, Austria from an unspecified date (at least from early 1950) until June 1951. A summary of these traces is given below.

2. According to information furnished by AUGUST to GURARI, he was born in Stosserau, near Vienna, moved to Vienna at the age of six years, where he attended elementary school and Hochschule. When he went to Belgium and worked for almost two years on a newspaper, the Belgian German Service. In 1933 he returned to Vienna where he wrote articles for the Volkszeitung, a Christian Socialist paper. In March 1934 he became a member of the Gelber and took part in the suppression of the Nazi putsch of that year. After this he worked for the Gelber and the Vaterland Front. When the Nazis occupied Austria, he went into hiding, and fled illegally to Switzerland in the summer of 1938. Eleven months later he left for Shanghai as a correspondent for the Pariser Tageszeitung and the St. Galler Tagblatt. On his way to China he stopped in Japan and was appointed correspondent of the French Indonesian paper there. Shortly after his arrival in Shanghai war broke out; not being able to communicate with his papers, he obtained employment with the Yellow Fleet, a German language paper for European refugees in the Far East. Before the war with Japan broke out, the paper closed, whereupon AUGUST spent two years as manager of a bar in Shanghai. After the Japs occupied Shanghai he applied for permission to go to Japan. In 1944 the permission was granted, but he was instructed to go by way of the Philippines. In Manila he was asked to report to a Japanese office where he was asked to work for the Japs gathering information about German and Swiss citizens. He sought advice from the Swiss consul, who suggested he pretend to be sick and delay the orders. Three months later the American air raids started, and the Japs no longer collected him. When the Americans arrived in Manila he went over the line and was interned as an enemy alien by the

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U.S. Army from February 1946 to January 1946. Upon his release he returned to Shanghai where he worked as a civilian employee in the U.S. Army motor pool. In January 1947 he left Shanghai for Austria via an IAGG transport. In March 1947 he became an editor for the Austria Press Agentur (APA). As of 1943 he was married to his first wife, Mary Miller, in 1941. (he had become divorced from his first wife, Mary Miller, in 1941.)

3. After ARTHUR was first contacted by GUMM in 1947 he also had connections with a GUMM representative in Vienna, and with Arnold KLEIN of the FBI.

4. In July 1948, one of ARTHUR's informants was (Dr.) Franz GUMM who, according to several 1947 ARTHUR reports, source IDUPAL, was engaged in intelligence activities for the Russians. GUMM Vienna looked into these charges, but concluded that the reports were not reliable.

5. In his work for GUMM, ARTHUR was concerned principally with furnishing information on the Austrian Communist Party, (APC), and in exploiting APC leads. In 1948 he became acquainted with Marian A. FAY, Deputy Press Attaché at the Polish Legation; they subsequently got on a close social basis, and in August 1947 ARTHUR asked his help in securing Austrian citizenship for two Polish nationals. File checks on A. FAY showed him to be Polish 15. ARTHUR kept up his friendly relations with A. FAY as a probing operation. At the time ARTHUR (who thought A. FAY to be a Soviet agent) expressed the opinion that A. FAY may have been trying to recruit him or trying to ferret out his intelligence contacts.

6. As far as other intelligence contacts of this period are concerned, in 1948 subject became acquainted with (Dr.) AVIAR, of the Israeli Legation in Vienna, who subject said was an intelligence official. In the fall of 1948, subject reported that he had made the acquaintance of the Vienna representative of a European intelligence network headed by the Prince of Monaco.

7. In December 1948 contact between GUMM and ARTHUR was suspended, because of the case officer's absence from Vienna for a number of months. A few months later, a GUMM staffer reported that ARTHUR was working more for top USIP leaders than for GUMM or IDUPAL interests, and suggested he be dropped. Actually, the GUMM case officer did not resume contact with ARTHUR after he returned to Vienna; he commented in June 1951 that one of the reasons for terminating relations with subject was that the latter had a "seemingly insurmountable habit of discovering an intelligence lead and then taking after it like a bird dog without first clearing the matter. It is my opinion that this characteristic has caused

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(subject) to overexpose himself vis-a-vis the Soviets and, furthermore, that he will be fortunate if he is not apprehended by the opposition before the year is out."

8. The insecurity and lack of discretion of subject is shown up in an IDPA report of August 1951, according to which he boasted to an IDPA informant of his work for KGB.

9. Regarding paragraph 2 of reference, as of 1951 Margarethe (Jovli) was his current mistress. He is reliably stated to have said that his contact with the APA was terminated circa June 1951 as a result of the repositioning of executive positions in the APA by the political parties having an interest in that agency. He joined UPI shortly thereafter, and worked there until February 1952.

10. On May 11 of 11 February 1954. According to GMAK interrogation of Herbert M. A. (well known Austrian intelligence figure who was arrested and held by the Soviets from January - June 1953). M. A., whose information on AUSA is dated prior to the spring of 1952, stated that AUSA was in touch with KGB, the FBI and with a PAPAL intelligence office. AUSA talked a lot, spent a lot of time in bars, and did not go into the Soviet sectors of Vienna. His contacts were: Dr. Jovli (Dr. Herbert Jovli, secretary to Chancellor Adolph Schuschnigg), Paul W. (believed to be his KGB contact); it seems more likely, however, that this was AUSA's cover name, as according to IDPA report of 21 1951 this was AUSA's cover name, Paul (sic) (probably Arnold), especially since M. A. spoke of his in connection with AUSA, Peter (sic), and others of that intelligence peddling crowd, and Josef Adolf (with-out whom no intelligence report from Austria can be said to be really complete). M. A. learned the above from "general gossip in intelligence circles."

11. On 11057 of 5 July 1955. Source, a journalist, stated that he had seen AUSA in the offices of the UPI and that he believed AUSA might be working for the Russians.

12. The remaining traces are all taken from IDPA documents:

a. On 11051 of 16 April 1951. IDPA source states that AUSA and subject have been close friends and collaborators for well over a year. Source is of the opinion that AUSA's loyalty lies more with the Federal Chancellery than with the State, since AUSA invariably passes information and reports to subject for transmittal to the Chancellery before the same get to the State chief.

b. On 11052 of 24 April 1951. Subject reported that he had a meeting with a KGB representative, but that he had no intentions of becoming involved with KGB.

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c. ID# 3165 of 30 April 1951. Subject stated he had received a report and several pictures from another ODPAL source thru Inspector MAJMO. This source suggested MAJMO be eliminated as a cut-out and subject agreed.

d. ID# 3168 of 18 May 1951. Subject said that the chief of the APA had informed him that as a result of pressure from the JPU he was being forced to terminate subject's employment with the APA. Subject's close connections to persons in the Chancellery allegedly caused his dismissal.

e. ID# 3274, June 1951. An ODPAL source stated he had heard from an editor of the Slender Paper that subject had connections to the Soviet element through his mistress, Svetlana LARIN. Another source, an employee of the APA, said she did not trust subject, and that she had once overheard the chief of the APA remark that subject had once worked for the Soviets, but currently was working for Federal Intelligence. Still another source said that in a recent meeting with his JLU contact he was told by the latter that subject's activities were well known and that subject should not be trusted.

f. ID# 3243, June 1951. Attached to this report were CI reports which subject had submitted during May; he had received them from Stago Investigator MAJMO.

g. ID# 3256 of June 1951. ODPAL agent, in a talk with a JPU representative, mentioned to the latter that certain derogatory information about subject had come to his attention -- namely subject's connection to the Soviet element. The JPU representative said he had not heard anything of that nature, but that it would not surprise him if it were true.

h. ID# 3203 of 3 July 1951. ODPAL told subject they decided to sever contact with him for some time, using as an excuse that certain things had come to the attention of ODPAL indicating unusual interest on the part of the opposition in subject.

i. There were no traces on Erich Kram or Leopold KRAM. The only trace on Anton KRAM is in the form of a U.S. Dr Commission name check dated 1951 on an individual of that name, then residing at Lichtengraberstr. 45, Wels, Austria, and born 6 December 1916 in Prekar, Yugoslavia. [ ]